

FACTS ON FILE



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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

UN Acts on Parley

Adopts '2 Sides' Plan

The UN Gen. Assembly in New York adopted Aug. 28 all U.S.-supported plans for the forthcoming political conference on Korea.

It voted for a meeting of the opposite sides in the Korean war instead of a "roundtable" attended by neutrals. It called for Russian participation as a Red delegate.

The Assembly took these actions:

Conference Organization—A resolution sponsored by the Korean War UN allies calling for a "2 sides" conference was passed, 43-5 (10 abstentions), by the Assembly in plenary session Aug. 28. It directed the U.S. to make arrangements with the Reds for a conference to begin by Oct. 28 in a mutually-agreed place. It named as Allied participants those countries "contributing armed forces" to the UN Command in Korea, reserving to each "full freedom of action" in the conference.¹

(The Soviet bloc [Russia, White Russia, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Poland] opposed the resolution. Vote was by show of hands and there was no record of the 10 abstainers. Political Com. vote for the resolution Aug. 27: 42-7 with 10 abstentions. India declared itself "not participating" in the full Assembly's vote Aug. 28.)

Soviet Plan—The Russian scheme for a general conference on Korea & the Far East, involving North & South Korea, Red China, the U.S., Britain, France, the USSR & 8 "neutrals," lost in the full Assembly Aug. 28, 42-5 (Soviet bloc in favor).²

Russian Participation—Soviet participation in the conference "provided the other [Communist] side desires it" was endorsed Aug. 28 by 55-1 (Nationalist China opposed). Russia

voted for it after having lost on the "roundtable" plan.³

India—The British-backed, U.S.-opposed resolution to invite India to the conference carried by 27-21 (11 abstentions) in the Political & Security Com. Aug. 27. However, the vote proved there was no chance for its passage by required 2/3 majority in the full Assembly. The resolution was withdrawn Aug. 28 at the request of Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon.

Committee vote on India Aug. 27:

For (27) — Afghanistan, Australia, Britain, Burma, Canada, Czech., Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Saudi-Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, White Russia, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against (21)—Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, U.S., Venezuela, Uruguay.

Abstaining (11)—Argentina, Belgium, France, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey.

India did not participate in the vote.
(The U.S. was reported Aug. 29 to have agreed to support Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India to succeed Lester B. Pearson of Canada next session as Gen. Assembly president.)⁴

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky failed Aug. 28 in an effort to have another general debate on conference plans in the full Assembly. He said the "2 sides" resolution was "unacceptable both for reasons of principle & for practical reasons."⁵

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said there was no "extravagant optimism" about the political conference but the Allies would enter it in good faith and "if the Communists do likewise, Korea may yet see the end of its martyrdom."⁶

Other Actions, Adjournment

The Assembly authorized UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to inform Red China & North Korea of its decisions on Korea and report back on Red reaction "as appropriate"—possibly during the Assembly's next session beginning Sept. 15. A resolution in tribute to Allied dead in the Korean war was passed Aug. 28 with only the Soviet bloc opposed.

The Assembly then adjourned, ending a session held in 3 parts since last October.⁷

Allies Favor Geneva

Diplomats of 15 UN allies & South Korea, meeting at U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles' office in Washington Sept. 1, agreed on Geneva, San Francisco or Honolulu (in that order)

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. won in UN Assembly on Korean Conf. plans; Dulles warned Red China against new aggression in Korea, Indo-China.

Reds sent strong-arm squads to thwart West German elections.

West asked Big 4 Forgn. Mins. meeting on Germany, Austria.

Italy, Yugoslavia accused each other of menacing Trieste.

Russia held new A-bomb test.

United States

Govt. announced \$2 billion cut-back in fiscal 1954 spending.

UN Secy. Gen. vetoed UN tribunal's reinstatement of 4 Americans dropped from UN jobs after defying Congress probers.

2 fugitive Red leaders caught in California mountains.

Died: Gen. J. M. Wainwright.

as preferable sites for the Korean conference. (The Communists were reported to favor New York because it would offer them better propaganda opportunities with the Korean conference & UN Gen. Assembly in session simultaneously.)

Sweden was named intermediary in exchanges between the U.S. & Red China on plans for the Korean parley. The Allies favored a start about Oct. 15.

Represented in the Washington meeting: U.S., South Korea, Britain, France, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, South Africa. Luxembourg, not represented, & South Africa had indicated they did not want to attend the Korean conference.⁸

Dulles Warns Reds

U.S. State Secy. Dulles warned Red China Sept. 2 that it might bring itself under attack by renewing the war in Korea or sending forces to Indo-China. Dulles said in an address to the American Legion convention in St. Louis:

• The Chinese "could no longer count" on Manchuria remaining a "privileged sanctuary," immune from Allied attack, if they committed new aggression in Korea.

• "There is risk that as in Korea, Red China might send its own army into Indo-China. The Chinese Communist regime should realize that such a 2d aggression could not occur without grave consequences which might not be confined to Indo-China. I say this . . . in the hope of preventing another aggressor miscalculation."

Dulles said the Korean experience had taught the U.S. this lesson: "If events are likely which will in fact lead us to fight, let us make clear our intention in advance; then we shall probably not have to fight."

1—see pp. 277D3, 269F2 2—see p. 278A-E1
3—see p. 269D3 4—see p. 277D1-G3 5—see p. 278D-G1 6—see pp. 277D3, 278G1 7—see pp. 269C2, 131B, 57L 8—see p. 269C3
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Dulles said the U.S. would enter the Korean conference "in good faith" but would not tolerate "Communist maneuvers designed to win their end through guile." If the conference was seen to be "serving no useful purpose, we shall expect to withdraw," he asserted.¹

Other Statements

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee said Aug. 29 after a talk in Seoul with U.S. Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.): the ROK Army would fight "like one man" against any Communist threat, would "go to Indo-China or anywhere for the cause of collective security." Knowland told the ROK Natl. Assembly Korea's sacrifices "will never be futile" and "the free world cannot afford any more Munichs."²

North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung issued a statement Aug. 31 that the Reds regarded unification of Korea as an internal affair and would oppose "foreign intervention" in the matter at the Korean conference.

(Kim Il Sung & his Foreign Minister, Lt. Gen. Nam Il, left Sept. 1 for Moscow, where the Reds were expected to hold a Soviet-Chinese-Korean strategy meeting.)³

British UN delegate Sir Gladwyn Jebb Aug. 30: the conference should restrict discussions to Korea "at first," take up other Far Eastern questions later "if circumstances are favorable."⁴

Back Red China for UN

Scandinavian Foreign Ministers meeting in Stockholm Sept. 1 expressed hope for "a lasting peace" in Korea to "make it soon possible for the Peiping [Red] Govt. to represent China in the UN." Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, said in a letter to his diocese Aug. 30: it was "inconceivable that a vast nation like [Red] China should be permanently excluded from the UN if she wishes" to join.⁵

Reds Promise All POWs

The Communists promised in the POW Repatriation Com. Aug. 29 that all Allied prisoners who wanted to go home would be exchanged, including those sentenced to prison for offenses in POW camps. U.S. State Secy. Dulles, in his American Legion speech Sept. 2, also pledged return of all Reds under similar sentences.⁶

Exchanges

POWs returned by the Communists Aug. 28-Sept. 3 totaled: 1,650 South Koreans, 838 Americans, 59 Britons, 27 Turks, 7 Australians, 6 Canadians, 5 South Africans, 5 Filipinos, 3 Frenchmen. About 65,000 Communists had been sent back Sept. 3.⁷

Lt. Col. James P. Carne, 37, who commanded the British Gloucestershire Regiment's heroic stand on the Imjin River in April 1951, was repatriated Sept. 1.⁸

A Congressional Medal of Honor award to U.S. Army First Lt. James L. Stone of Pine Bluff, Ark. was announced when he was freed by the Reds Sept. 2. He was cited for heroic leadership of a platoon Nov. 23, 1951 when he was wounded & captured.⁹

(Sgt. James A. Cogburn, 32, of Huron, Tenn., who had been presumed dead, learned when he was freed Aug. 31 that his wife had remarried & had a child by her 2d husband, ex-Marine James Hern. She chose to divorce Cogburn.)

Ex-POWs Report on Reds

Returning Americans told Aug. 30 how a North Korean major known as The Tiger shot 96 stragglers during a POW march in Nov. 1950. Pro-Red "progressives" in North Korean Camp No. 3 were said Aug. 30 to have been denounced by Chinese Reds after the armistice for "selling out your country for cigarettes." Lt. Col. Paul Van Santen Liles of Columbus, Ga. said Sept. 1 he made broadcasts for the Reds to ward off starvation of himself & other prisoners, get word to Allied air forces of locations of unmarked POW camps.¹⁰

Other Korean News

Relief—Lt. Gen. John B. Coulter, Agent Gen. of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency, announced in Seoul Aug. 31 a \$130 million program this fiscal year (through June) stressing rehabilitation of industry & agriculture. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, ex-8th Army commander, arrived in Seoul Aug. 20 as member of an American Korean Foundation mission (headed by Dr. Howard A. Rusk of New York) to study relief needs.¹¹

ROK Security—South Korean police killed Song Kwan Il, a guerrilla Red leader, in the Chiri Mtn. area of southwest Korea Aug. 21. The ROK police announced Sept. 1 the arrest of 64 Communist spies, quoted them as saying the Reds had trained 28,000 North Korean agents to be sent into South Korea.¹²

Gen. Mark W. Clark Aug. 27 abolished the Korean sea defense zone against Red sea-borne guerrillas & smugglers. The ROK Govt. protested the action Aug. 30 as "precipitate & unwise."¹³

Anti-Red Chinese—11 cargo planes carrying Chinese Nationalist gift parcels for 14,000 anti-Red Chinese POWs arrived at Cheju Island from Formosa Aug. 27.¹⁴

GERMANY

Bonn Combats Red Squads

The West German Govt. announced Sept. 2 that 4 million young civilians & athletes had been mobilized to combat a Communist plot to sabotage the Sept. 6 elections.

7,000 Red agents & strong-arm agitators sent into all parts of West Germany from the Soviet zone had been arrested since Aug. 27—some captured in groups of several hun-

dred as they arrived by train. Confessions by some of those arrested indicated that about 5,000 others had been sent into West Germany to terrorize voters & election officials, assassinate some high officials & prevent the reelection of the pro-Western Adenauer Govt.

The Interior Ministry in Bonn said the 4 million-member force had been raised on a volunteer basis to help police subdue Red terrorists & rioters, guard voting booths & protect voters.

Campaign Nears End

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer predicted Aug. 31 after a tour of North Germany, stronghold of the Socialist opposition, that his Christian Dems. & allied parties would retain control of Parliament. He sought a 2/3 majority so his coalition could amend the Constitution, insure legality of the state's membership in the European Defense Community.

Fritz Heine, a top-ranking aide to Social Dem. (Socialist) leader Erich Ollenhauer, proposed Aug. 30 that the Big 4 powers permit unification of Germany as a neutral similar to Sweden & Switzerland. Socialists rejected both the EDC alliance and Soviet proposals for merging the 2 German Govts. in advance of elections.¹⁵

West on Big 4 Talks

The U.S., Britain & France proposed to Russia Sept. 2 that the Big 4 Foreign Ministers meet in Lugano, Switz. Oct. 15 to discuss German & Austrian questions.

They rejected Russia's plan for a merger of the East & West German Govts. without elections and a Big 5 meeting with the Communists representing China. They said that only a German Govt. based on "the will of the people as expressed in free elections" would be qualified to deal with questions of German unification. The Western powers added that settlements on Germany & Austria could "pave the way for fruitful discussion of other major questions."

(Russia had refused Aug. 29 to join the Western Big 3 in a Deputy Foreign Ministers meeting on Austria even though the West had agreed to drop its "short draft" treaty. Moscow said the question should be taken up by the Foreign Ministers. The U.S. State Dept. commented that Russia's continued evasion of talks on Austria demonstrated its "insincerity.")¹⁶

West Asks Free Travel

The Western High Commissioners, acting at the request of West Germany, proposed to Soviet High Comm.

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Trieste Moves Ignite Dispute



Map shows Trieste Territory, whose status has never been permanently settled since World War II. Italy & Yugoslavia accused each other Aug. 29-30 of plots to march into area.

Vladimir P. Semenyov Aug. 27 that the 4 powers abolish pass requirements for East-West German travel.¹

Power Service Restored

East & West Germany agreed Aug. 28 to resume inter-zonal supply of electric power, cut off for 18 months. The East agreed to pay for Western power in Deutsche (West) marks.²

Red Denial on POWs

Moscow *Pravda* denied Aug. 31 that the USSR held more than 13,532 German prisoners, 2,458 Japanese from World War II.³

Food Program Resumed

An estimated 80,000-120,000 East Germans ignored Red disapproval and went to West Berlin Aug. 27 to get U.S.-sponsored food parcels when the giveaway program was resumed. 5,000 Reds who tried to stage a riot against the program were subdued by West Berlin police. Parcels distributed since the program began passed the 3 million total Aug. 30.

West Berlin reports Aug. 29 said Soviet troops & East German police had occupied several factories to put down new hunger demonstrations by workers in East Berlin, Erfurt, Dresden, Halle, Potsdam, Merseburg & Magdeburg.⁴

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Trieste Plots Charged

Italy & Yugoslavia accused each other Aug. 29-30 of planning to

seize disputed areas of the Free Territory of Trieste (under Allied occupation since World War II for lack of UN agreement on its permanent status).

Italy reported Aug. 29 it had heard that Yugoslavia planned a coup Sept. 6 to take over Zone B (southern half of the Territory, under Yugoslav occupation). Italian Premier Giuseppe Pella warned the U.S., Britain & France that such an act by Yugoslavia would precipitate a grave crisis between the 2 countries. Pella sent Yugoslav Pres. Tito a similar warning same day.

The Italian Army & Adriatic fleet also were put on the alert against a Yugoslav move.

Belgrade issued a counter-complaint Aug. 30 that Italian Army maneuvers just north of Trieste Zone A (U.S.-British administered) were designed to create a "war atmosphere" over the Trieste issue. Yugoslavia said Italy had

moved 2 divisions of troops from Udine to Gorizia overnight in a hostile gesture. It charged Aug. 31 that Italian planes had encroached on Yugoslav territory during maneuvers along the frontier. A Yugoslav protest note to Italy Sept. 1 threatened to refer Italo-Yugoslav relations to an "international forum" unless Italy stopped its "armed demonstrations" near Yugoslav & Trieste areas.

U.S., British & French diplomats were reported Sept. 1 to be trying to mediate the dispute, prevent either Italy or Yugoslavia from making an overt move. A British Forgn. Office

spokesman commented Sept. 1 that tension over Trieste had "sensibly decreased" after a brief Aug. 29-31 flareup.⁵

Yugoslav-Hungarian Accord

Yugoslavia & Hungary announced Aug. 29 an agreement to set up a joint commission to investigate future border incidents between the 2 countries. Yugoslavia was negotiating with Rumania & Albania for similar agreements.⁶

New Soviet A-Test

The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. reported Aug. 31 it had detected a conventional (fission) atomic explosion in Russia set off Aug. 23. It said the energy release of the blast (5th known Soviet atomic explosion, including the recent H-bomb test) was "in the same range" as recent American tests in Nevada.⁷

NATO Leaders Speak

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, NATO commander, said in Copenhagen Aug. 31 that "all intelligence reports indicate" Russian armed strength was increasing while the West, despite "tremendous improvement," still lacked adequate air power. Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin, NATO's Central Europe commander, urged Sept. 1 that the U.S. supply more data on atomic weapons to non-American commanders in the NATO forces.⁸

French-Cambodian Accord

Representatives of France & Cambodia signed an agreement in Phnom Penh Aug. 29 granting King Norodom Sihanouk's native Govt. full sovereignty over police & courts in the state. France retained jurisdiction over French citizens & Chinese, the latter because of treaty obligations to China. The plan took effect Aug. 29. The French-Cambodian talks were resumed Aug. 30 to settle questions of military authority.⁹

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

\$2 Billion Cut from Budget

Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey announced Aug. 27 that the Eisenhower Admin. had cut \$2 billion from its May estimate of Govt. expenditures for fiscal 1954 (the 12 months ending June 30, 1954). He conceded that half the slash was made possible by the halt in the Korean fighting.

The total reduction brought anticipated expenditures down to \$72.1 billion. Receipts were estimated at \$68.3 billion, leaving a deficit of \$3.8 billion and raising the national debt to \$271.1 billion.¹⁰

In the absence of Pres. Eisenhower, who was on vacation in Colorado, Vice Pres. Nixon presided Aug. 27 over a Cabinet meeting called to consider the revised estimates.

(Internal Revenue Comm. T. Coleman Andrews announced simultaneously that the Fed. Govt. had collected a record \$69.687 billion in taxes in fiscal 1953. \$4.487 billion, however, was for social security & other trust accounts. Personal income taxes totaled \$37.255 billion, corporation taxes \$21.595 billion.)¹¹

Humphrey said that the spending cut plus additional anticipated economies encouraged him to hope that it might not be necessary to recall Congress this year to raise the \$275 billion statutory debt limit. But he said he still considered the limit "too small for safety" and indicated that he would ask Congress at its next session to increase the ceiling by at least \$15 billion.¹²

The \$72.1 billion estimate compared with \$78.6 billion proposed by ex-Pres. Truman in January. Main cuts in the Truman request were \$3.8

1—see p. 222C2 2—see 247C2 3—see 279F1
4—see 271E2 5—see 238E3 6—see 238F3
7—see 269C1 8—see 232B2; Vol. XII, 302G
9—279C2 10—169B 11—135C 12—264G3

billion from defense, \$1.8 billion from foreign aid, \$500 million from housing, \$400 million each from atomic projects & civil service retirement funds and \$350 million from services to veterans. Comparison of the new budget estimate with actual figures for fiscal 1953, ex-Pres. Truman's January proposals for fiscal 1954 and the Eisenhower Admin.'s own preliminary estimates in May:

(In billions of dollars)

	Fiscal 1953	Estimates for Fiscal 1954 Truman Budget	May Est.	Aug. Est.
Expenditures ..	74.6	78.6	74.1	72.1
Receipts	65.2	68.7	68.3	68.3
Deficit	9.4	9.9	5.8	3.8
Yr.-end debt ..	266.0	273.8	273.0	271.1
Appropriations	80.0	72.9	64.2	63.2

\$111.9 Billion Unspent

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Com. on Reduction of Non-Essential Fed. Expenditures, reported Aug. 22 that the Govt. had \$111.9 billion in unspent money May 31. This was the remainder of \$178 billion available during fiscal 1953. It was made up of \$80 billion provided by the last session of Congress and \$96 billion carried over from previous years. Byrd did not indicate how much was "obligated" under Govt. contracts or programs ordered by Congress.¹

Ruml Budget Plan

Beardsley Ruml made public Aug. 12 a plan which would "save" \$10 billion annually in the federal budget without affecting Govt. spending.

The "savings" would result from such bookkeeping changes as: (1) taking out of the budget \$4 billion in "real investments" by financing atomic energy, VA hospitals, etc. through independent "authorities" and applying taxes only to Govt. operating expenses; (2) bringing into the budget \$4 billion in Social Security & other trust funds earning more than they disburse; (3) taking out of the budget \$2 billion in Govt. loans which eventually will be repaid, other "earning assets" & stockpile items which eventually will be resold. Another \$2 billion could be eliminated by running the Govt. more efficiently, he added.²

Appoints Farm Advisers

Pres. Eisenhower, acting Sept. 2 on recommendation of Agriculture Secy. Ezra T. Benson, appointed the following 15 members of his new 18-member Natl. Agricultural Advisory Comm.³

For terms ending Jan. 31, 1955—Homer R. Davison (R.), vice pres. Amer. Meal Institute, Valparaiso, Ind.; Milo K. Swanton (R.), Madison, Wis. farmer; Delmont L. Chapman (R.), Newport, Mich. farmer; Sterling Swigert (independent), Sidney, Mont. farmer; Wiley W. Andrews (D.), Goldsboro, N. C. farmer. **For terms ending Jan. 31, 1956**—D. W. Brooks (D.), gen. mgr. Ga. Cotton Producers, Atlanta; G. B. Wood (R.), head of Ore. State College's Agricultural Economics Dept., Corvallis, Ore.; Chris Millius (R.), Omaha farmer; Don Stevens (R.), vice pres. Gen. Mills, Minneapolis; Jas. B. Hand Jr. (D.), Rolling Fork, Miss. farmer. **For terms ending Jan. 31, 1957**—Dr. Wm. I. Myers (R.), dean of Cornell's College of Agriculture; Jesse W. Tapp (D.), exec. vice pres. Bank of America, San

Francisco; Albert Mitchell (R.), Albert, N. M. farmer; Mrs. Raymond Sayre (R.), Ackworth, Ia. farmer; Tom J. Hitch (D.), Columbia, Tenn. farmer.

Scott Assails 'Snipers'

Rep. Hugh Scott (Pa.), ex-GOP Natl. Chairman, charged in the Sept. issue of *American* magazine that 3 or 4 dozen Republicans in Congress were "sniping" at Pres. Eisenhower and "time & again . . . have tried to stall parts of the President's program, picking on his policies and harassing him with flank attacks." He castigated 6 by name: Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), Herman Welker (Ida.) & George W. Malone (Nev.) and Reps. Noah M. Mason (Ill.), Clare Hoffman (Mich.) & Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.). But, Scott said, "quite a few obstructionists [including Sen. Homer Capehart of Ind.] seem to be reforming."

Returns to Denver

Pres. Eisenhower returned to his Denver "vacation White House" Sept. 2 after a week at Byer's Peak Ranch. He went fishing the first time in 2½ weeks Aug. 30 after recovering from a sore elbow, caught a 12-in. rainbow trout on his first cast.⁴

COMMUNISM

UN Ousters 'Illegal'

The UN's ouster of 11 of 21 American employees dismissed as a result of Congressional, grand jury or other federal loyalty inquiries was ruled "illegal" Sept. 1 by the Administrative Tribunal, highest UN legal authority on administration.

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld announced Sept. 2 that he would not follow the tribunal's recommendation that 4 of the 11 be reinstated. He held that their further employment by the UN was "inadvisable." He said he would ask the tribunal to decide how much indemnity they should be paid in lieu of reinstatement.

Tribunal's Decision

The tribunal held Sept. 1 that the 4 should be reinstated with back pay. It awarded indemnities ranging from \$6,000 to \$40,000 to the remaining 7 of the 11 since they did not want their jobs back. Ouster of 9 who did not have permanent contracts was ruled legal, and the case of the remaining employee, verbatim reporter Eugene Wallach, was returned to a joint staff-administrative board for further study.

The 4 recommended for reinstatement: info. officers Ruth Crawford & Alexander Svenchansky, statistician Hope Tisdale Eldridge, clerk-typist Eda Glaser (the only one Hammarskjöld had fired; the others had been dismissed by ex-UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie).

Indemnity awards: \$40,000 to anthropologist Jack S. Harris, \$27,500 to documents control officer Julia Older, \$20,000 to economist Sidney Glassman, \$12,000 to documents control officer Frank Carter Bancroft, \$10,000 to librarian Jane Reed, \$7,000 to clerk Leon Elvesson, \$6,000 to economist Joel Gordon.

The tribunal upheld dismissals of economists Herman & Marjorie L. Zap, Alfred J. Van Tassel & Irving Kaplan; translator Helen Kagen-Pozner, verbatim reporters Sonya J. Sokolow & Martin H. Rubin, clerks Celia Saperstein & Mary A. Middleton.⁵

Counting \$300 token legal fees to all "illegally" ousted (but not con-

sidering indemnities to the 4 Hammarskjöld refused to rehire), it was estimated that the decision would cost the UN \$135,000. Hammarskjöld said Sept. 2 that he would refer all indemnity recommendations to the Gen. Assembly since the UN budget provided no funds for such payments.

The tribunal based its recommendation for reinstatement or indemnification of 11 on its view that invoking the 5th Amendment to refuse to answer questions on communism was not grounds for dismissal.

Ouster of the 9 others was upheld on grounds that the UN Secy. General had the right to dismiss temporary personnel at his own discretion.

The tribunal consisted of 4 independent experts headed by Mme. Paul Bastid, French jurist. Its other members: Lord Crook of Britain, Sture Petren of Sweden, Omar Loutfi of Egypt. Hammarskjöld was under no compulsion to follow its recommendations if he thought doing so would be against UN interests.

Senators Denounce Ruling

Chairmen Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. and William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. assailed the decision Sept. 1 and suggested that the U.S. refuse to supply money to pay salaries or indemnities to the 11 who won their cases.

Jenner accused the UN of "coddling Communists." McCarthy said: "If we can be forced to have Communists represent us in the UN, then we should very seriously consider the wisdom of remaining in that body."

2 Fugitives Caught

FBI agents captured fugitive Communist leaders Robert George Thompson, 38, & Sidney Steinberg, 38, in a cabin hideout 8,000 feet up the Sierra Mountains near Sonora, Calif. Aug. 27. They had tried to disguise themselves by dying their hair and growing moustaches.

Thompson was one of 11 top Communists convicted in New York in 1949 on charges of conspiring to advocate violent overthrow of the Govt. He had been sentenced to 3 years in jail.⁶ Steinberg was a "2d string" CP leader indicted but not tried on similar charges.⁷

The FBI Aug. 27 also seized 4 persons charged with harboring the fugitives: Carl Edwin Rasi, 40, a Minnesota CP leader; Samuel I. Coleman, 42, N.Y. CP worker; Mrs. Shirley Keith Kremen, 21, who rented the cabin; Mrs. Patricia Blau (or Janet Conroy), 42. New charges against Steinberg, an accusation that he harbored Thompson, were filed in San Francisco Aug. 31.

Ben Gold Indicted

Bessarabia-born Ben Gold, 55 Sept. 8, pres. of the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Aug. 28 on charges that he committed perjury when he swore in an NLRB affidavit⁸ Aug. 29, 1950 that he was not

1—see p. 265B1 2—see Vol. XII, 389A 3—see p. 239G3 4—see p. 280G1 5—see pp. 256C3, 61B-E 6—see Vol. XI, 222B 7—see Vol. XI, 213K 8—see Vol. X, 278A

a Communist. Gold's associates said he had resigned from the CP Aug. 28, 1950 in order to be able to file the affidavit under the Taft-Hartley law. Gold surrendered on a perjury warrant in Washington Aug. 31 and was released on \$10,000 bail.

Brownell on Union Reds

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. said in a *U.S. News & World Report* interview made public Aug. 31: "I suppose there are more [domestic Communists] in labor unions than anywhere else." He denied that they were "concentrated in the clergy."

According to Brownell: U.S. Communists were "a greater menace now than at any time." They "have gone underground since the Smith Act trials started. They are better organized and detection is more difficult." CP membership dropped from about 100,000 to 25,000 since the 1949 trial.¹

Printing Office Inquiry

U.S. Public Printer Raymond C. Blattenberger told Sen. McCarthy at a subcommittee hearing in Washington Aug. 29 that 15 Govt. Printing Office employes under security investigation had been transferred to jobs where they would not have access to classified documents.

McCarthy charged at the hearing that "gambling ring" in the GPO was "a grave security risk" because employes who lost money to it could be blackmailed by enemy agents. GPO printer Carl J. Lundmark invoked the 5th Amendment Aug. 29 to refuse to tell McCarthy whether he netted \$25,000 last year by taking horserace bets in the GPO. Blattenberger suspended him Aug. 31.²

LABOR

Southwest Phone Strike Ends

The CIO Communications Workers of America ended a 6-state strike of 53,000 Southwestern Bell Telephone employes after agreement on a new one-yr. contract in St. Louis Aug. 31. The pact provided for \$1.50-to-\$3-a-week raises, bringing basic weekly wages up to \$46-\$98.

(A one-yr. contract giving \$1-\$3 weekly raises to 19,000 Northwestern Bell Telephone employes in 5 states was accepted by the CWA Aug. 15. The CWA struck the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. [Washington area] for one day Aug. 28 during wage negotiations.)³

Firestone Walkout

25,500 members of the CIO United Rubber Workers began a strike of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. in Cleveland at midnight Aug. 26 but settled Aug. 30 for a 1¢ hourly "package." The agreement included a 5¢ hourly general raise, bringing average hourly pay up to \$2.10. It also increased pension payments by \$25 a

month. (The union settled on roughly similar terms for 18,000 B. F. Goodrich workers Aug. 31.)⁴

AFL Elevates Beck

Dave Beck, 57, Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters president, was elected 13th AFL vice president & a member of the AFL Exec. Council at a council meeting in Chicago Aug. 13. He filled a vacancy created when William L. Hutcheson pulled his Carpenters out of the AFL.⁵

Beck Aug. 14 quashed rumors that he intended to join John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers in forming a 3d labor federation. He promised that the Teamsters would stay in the AFL and informed the Exec. Council that his union would pay the AFL per capita dues for all its 1¼ million members instead of only for 650,000, as formerly.

Longshoremen Vs. Ryan

Joseph P. Ryan, pres.-for-life of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., was called on by the ILA's St. Louis District Council Aug. 21 to resign because ILA members deserve "capable leadership." The council, one of 32 in the ILA, represented 1,500 longshoremen in 10 locals.

AFL Pres. George Meany had said Aug. 12 that he did not think the ILA could satisfy AFL demands for a cleanup and thereby avert suspension unless it threw out Ryan.⁶

Anthony (Tony Cheese) Marchitto, a Ryan backer, was ousted as business agent of the ILA's strife-ridden Local 1247 in Jersey City in an election Aug. 25. He & his slate were defeated by Chester (Blackie) Jurgelski and an insurgent group.

It was revealed Aug. 31 that Anthony (Tough Tony) Anastasia, Brooklyn waterfront boss suspended by the ILA July 24 for ballot "irregularities," had been reinstated Aug. 26.⁷

Record Employment

The Commerce Dept. reported Sept. 1 that employment rose from 63,120,000 in July to a record 63,408,000 in August. Unemployment dropped from 1,548,000 to a postwar low of 1,240,000 in the same period. Non-farm employment was 56,134,000 in August, 55,492,000 in July.⁸

(The BLS reported Aug. 29 that 475 strikes involving 260,000 workers were started in July. 700 strikes involving 410,000 workers and causing 3 million man-hours of idleness were in effect during the month.)⁹

Govt. Ends Job Aid

The Office of Defense Mobilization disclosed Aug. 20 that the Govt. had ended its policy of giving preference in defense contracts to areas with serious unemployment problems.¹⁰

Alabama Outlaws Union Shop

A "right-to-work" law outlawing the union shop & similar labor arrangements in Alabama was signed by Gov. Gordon Persons Aug. 28.

ARMED FORCES

Nixon Backs Truman on Korea

Vice Pres. Nixon told the American Legion at the opening session of its national convention in St. Louis Aug. 31 that ex-Pres. Truman "was right" when he decided "to go into Korea . . . and he deserves credit for making that decision." "Regardless of the argument over the conduct of the war," the decision "was right because the Communists had to be stopped."

(Truman told the Disabled Veterans of America Aug. 25, at a Kansas City convention, that his containment policy had "kept the Russians from overrunning the whole world.")

Supports AF Cuts

Nixon defended Eisenhower Admin. cuts in the Air Force budget against criticism by the Legion's Com. on Aeronautics: "What counts is not the number of [wings] on paper but the number of planes ready for combat operations. By Dec. 31, 1955, this Admin. will have more planes ready for delivery than the past Admin. had planned for that date. . . . The decision to cut Air Force funds was made . . . by Pres. Eisenhower, and . . . the American people can trust his judgment because he is better qualified in this matter than any man in the world today."¹¹

(The Aircraft Industries Assn.'s *Planes* reported Aug. 30 that U.S. plants had delivered 10,000 jet planes & 40,000 jet engines to the AF plus "several thousand more" to the Navy & U.S. allies since jet production started. It said that only jets were being built as combat planes for the AF and that more than half of U.S. aircraft output was jet-powered.)

Air Records

Marine Lt. Col. Marion E. Carl set an 83,235-ft. unofficial world altitude record Aug. 21 (announced by the Navy Aug. 31) in the same rocket-powered Douglas D-558-2 Skyrocket experimental plane in which civilian pilot Bill Bridgeman had the previous 79,494-ft. mark.¹² Carl set the record while testing a new high-altitude pressure flying suit. His plane was carried up to 34,000 ft. by a B-29 before flying on its own power.

Carl set a 1,143-mph. military speed record in the D-558-2 Sept. 2 but failed to equal the 1,238-mph. mark set by Bridgeman in the same plane.¹² All Carl's flights were made at Edwards AF Base, Muroc, Calif. None of the D-558-2 records were officially accepted because the Natl. Aeronautical Assn. requires altitude records to be set from ground launchings and speed marks to be set at specified altitudes.

RAF Squadron Leader Neville Duke flew a Hawker Hunter jetfighter at an average speed of 722 mph.—fastest officially recorded time—at Littlehampton, Eng. Aug. 31 (reported by the Royal Aero Club Sept. 1). USAF Lt. Col. W. F. Barnes' 715.69-mph. remained the official record because of a rule that new records must be 1% faster than those they replace.

1—see p. 241F3 2—see 280D2 3—see 282A1
4—see Vol. XII, 297C-D 5—see 266G2-A3 6—
7—see 266F2 7—see 249F3 8—see 250A1 9—
see 250B1 10—see 171C; Vol. XII, 389M-N
11—see 274A3 12—see Vol. XII, 222C 13C
see 249D-E2

B-36 Achievements

The AF announced Aug. 25 that it had transformed its B-36 bomber into a flying aircraft carrier capable of launching & recovering a jet fighter in flight. The technique was tested with Republic's F-84F Thunderstreak, a fighter-bomber capable of carrying an atomic bomb. By combining the capabilities of the 2 planes, it was believed that the AF could drop an A-bomb behind enemy lines from a greater distance and with greater safety than ever before.

A mass flight of B-36s landed at Japanese air bases Aug. 25 after completing a pioneering non-stop flight from the U.S.¹

Civilian Defense Comm. Urged

Creation of a permanent independent civilian commission on defense, free from military influence or pressure from any branch of the Govt., was urged Aug. 22 by the 7th annual convention of the 35,000-member Air Force Assn. in Washington.

The convention's policy statement held that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were unable to act impartially on top military strategy because they favored their own branches.

Dep. Defense Secy. Roger M. Kyes told the convention Aug. 21 there was no room in national security planning for "extreme proponents" of one system of defense. But the new Council of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he said, had all the qualities necessary to formulate sound national war plans.

Air Force Secy. Harold E. Talbott told the convention Aug. 22 that from

"detached points of vantage," the U.S. "does indeed look vulnerable."²

GENERAL

Ban on Red Lawyers Urged

The American Bar Assn.'s House of Delegates adopted unanimously Aug. 25 a report urging action intended ultimately to disbar all lawyers who were Communists. The House, policymaking body of the ABA, acted during the annual ABA meeting, which was held in Boston Aug. 24-28.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. charged at the meeting Aug. 27 that the Natl. Lawyers Guild had become the Communist Party's "mouthpiece." He indicated that he intended to list it as a subversive group.

The House Aug. 27 reaffirmed its support of a proposed Constitutional Amendment curbing the President's treaty-making powers, sponsored by Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.). State Secy. John Foster Dulles opposed it in an Aug. 26 address.³

William J. Jameson of Billings, Mont. was elected ABA pres. Aug. 24.

Bible Balloon Lift

The Rev. Dr. Carl C. McIntyre of Collingswood, N.J., pres. of the Intl. Council of Christian Churches, charged in Amsterdam Aug. 30 that the State Dept. had refused to permit his group to float bibles by balloon from Western Germany to Iron Curtain lands. The State Dept. denied this Aug. 31. It said it had approved the plan in principle but that West German Govt. approval would be needed.

French Red Leaders Freed

5 French Communist leaders accused of plotting against the security of the nation were released from prison on bail Aug. 25 by a Grand Jury order. The 5: Alain le Leap, Secy.-Gen. of the Gen. Confed. of Labor; Lucien Molino, a Labor Confed. secy.; André Stil, editor of *L'Humanité*; Guy Ducolone & Paul Laurent, directors of the Union of Communist Youth. They had been in jail since Oct. 8.⁸

Kashmir Conditions Set

Prime Min. Mohammed Ali of Pakistan said Aug. 27 that troops of both Pakistan & India must be withdrawn from Kashmir before Pakistan would agree to an accession plebiscite.

In a letter to Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, Ali also insisted that the present pro-Indian Govt. of Kashmir be replaced with a neutral administration during the voting. Nehru's "top secret" reply Aug. 30 was said to be "conciliatory."⁹

Other Indian News

The Indian Parliament's Lower House approved Aug. 27 a bill creating the new state of Andhra in southeastern India. The state was composed entirely of Telugu-speaking people.

About 2,500 persons died in a cholera epidemic in Madhya Pradesh State in the first 3 weeks of August, it was reported in Nagpur Aug. 29.

Indian exports during the year ended in March totaled \$1,150,000,000, about \$316 million less than in the previous year, the Govt. said Aug. 15. Imports fell by \$568,000,000 to \$1,316,000,000.

Thailand Revolt Smashed

The Thai Govt. said Aug. 30 that arrests of alleged revolutionaries had revealed a plot to assassinate members of the Cabinet and overthrow the Govt. with military aid from Communists of China & Indo-China. Prominent Thai military men were among about a dozen persons arrested since Aug. 26.¹⁰

Russia Orders 8-Hr. Day

The Russian Govt. ordered establishment of a strict 8-hour work day in all Soviet ministries, departments & other establishments in Moscow, with an hour off for lunch, *Pravda* announced Sept. 1. Loafing, of which many officials were accused, and irregular working habits, such as starting in mid-day and working until late at night, were to be ended, the order said.¹¹

LATIN AMERICA

Brazil, Peru Sign Pacts

5 economic & cultural treaties between Brazil & Peru were signed Aug. 28 in Rio de Janeiro. They were regarded as meant to block the spread of Argentina's influence in Latin America. The signing climaxed a week's goodwill visit to Brazil by Peruvian Pres. Manuel A. Odría.

1—see p. 281A2 2—see 274A3, 68N; Vol. XII, 281E-F 3—see 277D2, 266G3, 215L 4—see 282F2 5—see 282D1 6—see 226D2 7—see 282E3 8—see Vol. XII, 230C 9—see 282C3 10—see 142D-E 11—see 262G2

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

U.S. to Aid Iran

U.S. financial aid to the new Govt. of Iran was promised by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 26 in a letter to Iranian Premier Fazlollah Zahedi. Zahedi's plea for aid & the Eisenhower answer were made public Sept. 1.

Pres. Eisenhower did not name a sum but said the U.S. was "ready to assist" Iran in rebuilding its economy. The U.S. Embassy in Teheran was reported Aug. 31 to have recommended \$100 million in emergency aid.

Zahedi told the U.S. President that Iran was grateful for recent U.S. aid but it was "not sufficient in amount & character to tide Iran over the financial & economic crisis." "The Treasury is empty; foreign exchange resources are exhausted; the national economy is deteriorated. Iran needs immediate financial aid to enable it to emerge from . . . economic & financial chaos," Zahedi wrote.

Deficit Blamed on Mossadegh

Zahedi reported Aug. 27 that the 28-month regime of his predecessor, Mohammed Mossadegh, had left a deficit of 17,705,125,040 rials (\$544,733,078). He said the Mossadegh Govt. had increased the supply of paper money by at least 50% while dissipating nearly \$50 millions of the dollar & sterling reserves.⁴

First Moroccan Reform

The new Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Moulay Mohammed ben Araf, signed Sept. 1 the first of a series of reforms drafted by French administrative authorities. The Sultan's decree, which his predecessor had refused to sign, delegated his administrative powers to an Inner Council headed by a Grand Vizier (Premier) and composed of 2 deputy viziers & 2 high officials of the French Residency.⁵

New Tunisian Head Named

Pierre Voizard, 57, French Minister to Monaco, was named Sept. 2 to replace Jean de Hauteclocque as Resident General of Tunisia. Voizard was secretary-general of the French Moroccan Residency in 1941 under Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin.⁶

New French Economic Plan

The French Cabinet approved an emergency economic program Sept. 2 under the threat of renewed strikes if it did not bring prices into line with wages. It decided to: remove some taxes affecting basic foods & other consumer goods to reduce prices; cut the Govt. budget about 200 billion francs (\$570 million); make it easier for industry to get credits to expand production. A 10% cut in prices of most meats was announced Aug. 31.⁷

The pacts covered encouragement of trade on the Amazon River, general stimulation of trade between the 2 nations, study of possible collaboration in the production of raw materials, further development of air transport between Brazil & Peru and exchange of full information on census returns.¹

U.S. Censures Guatemala

The U.S. criticized Guatemala Aug. 28 for offering inadequate compensation for United Fruit Co. land expropriated by the Govt. Guatemala's offer of \$600,000 in 25-year agrarian bonds "bears not the slightest resemblance to just evaluation," the U.S. said. It also rejected Guatemalan contentions that the seizure was sanctioned by a 1952 UN resolution on development of national resources.

(The Guatemalan Agrarian Dept. informed the United Fruit Co. Aug. 13 that an additional 173,949 acres of its Atlantic holdings would be expropriated. Distribution of Pacific lands, seized last February, began July 14, with about 8,000 acres to be divided among 1,500 families.)²

In Brief

Argentina & Hungary signed a 3-year trade agreement Aug. 24 for inter-change of \$30 million worth of goods. Argentina signed a \$42,800,000 trade pact with Austria Aug. 7.³

Cuba released Dr. Eduardo Suarez Rivas, ex-president of the Liberal Party, from a military prison Sept. 1. He had been held since July 26 on suspicion of participating in an attempted rebellion at Santiago.⁴

Venezuela & the U.S. signed a bilateral air treaty in Caracas Aug. 14, settling disputes which arose in 1950 and restoring to normal air services between the 2 nations. The treaty became effective Aug. 22.⁵

MEDICINE

Mental Illness

Dr. Peter Lindstrom of Pittsburg, actress Ingrid Bergman's ex-husband, explained to the Nordic Neurosurgical Society in Helsinki Aug. 30 his experimental method of using high-frequency ultrasonic waves instead of a scalpel for brain surgery.

Prof. Nikolai I. Oserezki, director of the psychiatric clinic of the Pavlov Institute of Medicine in Leningrad, revealed in Vienna Aug. 21 that the Soviet Union had outlawed lobotomy (brain operation separating the cerebral cortex' frontal lobe from the hypothalamus) as "an antiphysiological method that violates the principles of humanity." Oserezki, speaking at the final session of the annual meeting of the World Fed. for Mental Health, said that the operation, widely performed in the U.S., destroys the higher brain centers, makes the patient a human "vegetable" and permanently deprives him of any hope of future cure.⁶

1—see 235E3 2—see 235G2, 218N 3—see 259G3 4—see 251C1 5—see 236D1 6—see Vol. XII, 291A 7—see 135C 8—see 174K 9—see Vol. XII, 39N; V, 309K, 260D; II, 146C

OUTSTANDING AUGUST FILMS

NEW YORK RELEASES

(FOF selections based on interest or quality)

The Beggar's Opera. Screen version of John Gay's 225-yr.-old musical. Screenplay by Denis Cannan. Adaptation, additional dialogue & lyrics by Christopher Fry. Music composed & arranged by Sir Arthur Bliss. Directed by Peter Brook. Produced by Herbert Wilcox & Sir Laurence Olivier. Presented by Warner Bros. Starring Olivier. With Dorothy Tutin, Hugh Griffith, Stanley Holloway, Daphne Anderson. Aug. 24.

The Cruel Sea. About heroism of British seamen on small corvettes in World War II. Based on Nicholas Monsarrat's novel. Screenplay by Eric Ambler. Directed by Chas. Frend. Produced by Leslie Norman. Michael Balcon production presented by J. Arthur Rank. Released by Universal-Intl. Cast headed by Jack Hawkins, Donald Sinden, John Stratton, Denholm Elliott. Aug. 10.

From Here to Eternity. Film version of Jas. Jones' novel about Pvt. Robt. E. Lee Prewitt's tragic love affair with pre-Pearl Harbor U.S. Army in Hawaii. Screenplay by Danl. Taradash. Directed by Fred Zinnemann. Produced by Buddy Adler for Columbia. Cast headed by Montgomery Clift, Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr, Frank Sinatra, Donna Reed, Philip Ober. Aug. 5. (The film was banned by the Navy as "derogatory" to the Army although the Army-AF Motion Picture Board approved it for Army & AF screens.)

I, the Jury. Hard-boiled detective Mike Hammer of Mickey Spillane's novels faces murders & pretty women in 3-D. Written & directed by Harry Essex. Produced by Victor Saville. Released by United Artists. In cast: Biff Elliot, Preston Foster, Peggie Castle. Aug. 21.

Mister Scoutmaster. Clifton Webb as TV writer who heads scout troop in spirit of scientific research. Screenplay by Leonard Praskins & Barney Slater. Based on Rice E. Cochran's book. Directed by Henry Levin. Produced by Leonard Goldstein for 20th Century-Fox. With Edmund Gwenn, Geo. Winslow, Frances Dee. Aug. 28.

Roman Holiday. About princess' romantic interlude with American newsmen. Screenplay by Ian McLellan Hunter & John Dighton. Produced & directed by Wm. Wyler for Paramount. In cast: Gregory Peck, Audrey Hepburn, Eddie Albert, Margaret Rawlings, Paolo Carlini. Aug. 27.

So This Is Love. Film biog. of late Grace Moore. Screenplay by John Monks Jr. Based on Miss Moore's autobiog. Directed by Gordon Douglas. Produced by Henry Blanke for Warner Bros. Starring Kathryn Grayson. With Merv Griffith, Walter Abel, Rosemary DeCamp, the Szonys. Aug. 16.

The Sword & the Rose. Fictional tale of Mary Tudor, Henry VIII's sister, who was married to France's Louis XII at 18 but eventually was united with true love, a commoner. Screenplay by Lawrence E. Watkins. Based on Chas. Major's "When Knighthood Was in Flower." Directed by Kenneth Annakin. Produced by Perce Pearce. Walt Disney production released by RKO Radio Pictures. Cast headed by Richard Todd, Glynnis Johns, Jas. Robertson Justice, Jane Barrett. Aug. 19.

The War of the Worlds. Fresh invasion of Earth by Martians. Screenplay by Barre Lyndon. Based on H. G. Wells' novel. Directed by Byron Haskin. Produced by Geo. Paul for Paramount. In cast: Gene Barry, Ann Robinson, Les Tremayne. Aug. 13.

EDUCATION

Schools Face Enrollment High

The U.S. Office of Education forecast Aug. 26 a record enrollment of 36,949,700 pupils in schools & colleges this fall, overcrowding 3 of every 5 classrooms in the U.S. The previous high was 34,993,100 in 1952.

One of every 5 pupils would go to schools which did not meet minimum fire safety conditions, Education Comm. Lee M. Thurston said. Higher enrollments, building deterioration & obsolescence would create a shortage of about 425,000 classrooms by 1960.⁷

New Moscow U. Opens

A new 32-story air-conditioned building for Moscow State U., on 790 acres in suburban Lomonosov, was formally opened Sept. 1 with a tour for foreign diplomats. The new "Temple of Learning" for 14,000 science students cost 30 million rubles (\$7,500,000), the Soviet Govt. said.

RELIGION

Vatican, Spain Sign Pact

After 19 months of negotiation, Spain & the Vatican signed a concordat Aug. 27 reaffirming Roman Catholicism as "the only religion of the Spanish people" and guaranteeing the teaching of the Catholic religion in all schools. Free worship by other religions was not questioned. The pact recognized the validity of a Spanish Constitutional provision against "molesting" persons because of their religion.⁸

New England Dioceses Revised

Revision of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical map of New England was announced Sept. 1. 2 new dioceses—Bridgeport & Norwich, Conn.—were created. Hartford, Conn. was elevated to an archdiocese.

U.S. Churches Gain

U.S. church membership reached an all-time high in 1952, the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. revealed Aug. 23. Total church membership: 92,277,129, about 50% of the total population.

The report showed 54,229,963 Protestants (3.9% gain over 1951); 30,253,427 Roman Catholics (3.5% gain); 5 million Jews (no change).

OBITUARIES

Malcolm W. Bingay, 68, *Detroit Free Press* editorial director & columnist; Aug. 21 in Detroit of a stroke.

Rev. Dr. Julius August Brewer, 76, Union Theo. Seminary authority on Semantic languages & Old Testament who helped compile Revised Standard Version of Bible; Aug. 31 in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Darrell Fancourt, 65, bass-baritone star of *Mikado*, other D'Oyly Carte productions of Gilbert & Sullivan operettas since 1920; Aug. 29 in London.

Maurice Felut, 50, editor of *France Soir*; Aug. 29 in Paris.

Most. Rev. Francis J. Haas, 64, Roman Catholic Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich. who helped mediate 1,500 labor disputes during World War II, chrmn. of FDR's Fair Employment Practices Com.; Aug. 29 in Grand Rapids (heart attack).

Nikolai Golovanov, 62, chief conductor of Bolshoi Theater; Aug. 28 in Moscow.

Frazier Jelke, 73, investment banker; Aug. 30 in Newport, R.I.

Gaetano Merola, 72, founder-director of San Francisco Opera Co.; Aug. 30 in San Francisco while conducting San Francisco Symphony concert.

Gen. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, 70, who commanded delaying fight by U.S. & Filipino forces on Bataan & Corregidor after Gen. MacArthur left in Mar. 1942; Sept. 2 in San Antonio, Tex. of cerebral thrombosis. (Wainwright was imprisoned & mistreated by Japanese more than 3 years after Corregidor surrendered May 6, 1942. He received Congressional Medal of Honor.⁹

SPORTS

Golf Championships

A Amateur winners Aug. 29: women's U.S. title—Mary Lena Faulk, 27, of Thomasville, Ga., 3 & 2 over Polly Riley of Fort Worth, Tex.; Canadian men's title—Don Cherry, 29, Dallas. Bob Toski, 26, of Northampton, Mass. won the \$15,000 Insurance City Open in Wethersfield, Conn. Aug. 30.

Horse Racing

B Winners Aug. 29: \$73,000 Hopeful Stakes in Saratoga Springs, N.Y.—James Cox Brady's Artismo, Dave Gorman up (\$58,900); \$57,500 Meadowland H'cap in Chicago—Stanley Mikell's Brush Burn, Don Wagner up (\$34,450).

Major league baseball players' representatives Allie Reynolds (AL N.Y. Yankees) & Ralph Kiner (NL Chicago Cubs) revealed Aug. 22 that they had hired N.Y. attorney J. Nor-

man Lewis to represent the players in negotiations with the club owners.

Other Winners

Eugene Adler, 14, of Brooklyn won the Natl. AAU 4-mi. long distance swim in 1 hr. 38 min. Aug. 23 in Kingston, N.Y. . . . Alberto Ascari of Italy, driving a Ferrari, won the 473-km. Swiss Grand Prix Aug. 23 near Bern. . . . Fausto Coppi, 36, of Italy won the world professional road cycling title Aug. 30 in Lugano, Switz. . . . Clyde Hippenstiel, 31, of San Bernardino, Calif. won the U.S. public parks men's tennis title Aug. 23 in Minneapolis. Mrs. Mary Arnold Prentiss of San Bernardino won the women's title. . . . Potomac Boat Club of Arlington, Va. won the President's Cup rowing regatta Aug. 30 in Washington. . . . Police Lt. Harry Reeves of Detroit won the U.S. pistol shooting title Aug. 23 in Camp Perry, O. Mrs. Margaret Culbertson of Sierra Madre, Calif. won the women's title. . . . Judy Webb of Riverside, Conn. won the U.S. women's sailing title Aug. 27 in Port Washington, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents

42 persons aboard an Air France Constellation en route to Paris from Saigon were presumed lost when it crashed & burned Sept. 1 in the French Alps near Barcelonnette. A victim: violinist Jacques Thibaud, 72.

D 20 U.S. soldiers were drowned, 2 rescued when an Army Engineers training boat capsized Sept. 2 in a lake at Ft. Bragg, N.C.

'Enterprise' Cash Salvaged

Some \$85,000 in U.S. and £5,000 (\$14,000) in British banknotes were deposited in the Bank of Brussels Aug. 28 after being recovered in secret operations by the Italian salvage vessel *Rostro* from the Isbrandtssen freighter *Flying Enterprise* (lost off England Jan. 10, 1952 despite Capt. Kurt Carlsen's efforts to bring it to shore). The money was said to be part of \$250,000 being sent by Swiss banks to New York.³

Breaks Sound Barrier

Mme. Jacqueline Auriol, 36, of Paris became the 2d woman flier to break the sonic wall Aug. 29 when she dived her French Mystere II jet fighter at 687.5 mph. over Bretigny.²

Murders

G Thomas Lewis, 35, pres. of Local 32-E of the AFL Bldg. Svc. Employees Intl. Union, was shot to death in a hallway of his Bronx (N.Y.) apartment Aug. 28. His slayer, burglar-&-gunman Edward (Snakes) Ryan, 53, was killed in a running gun battle with Traffic Patrolman Vincent Langan. Police investigating Lewis' death concentrated on union affairs at Yonkers (N.Y.) Raceway, a harness-racing track where Lewis' union represented employees. Questioned: (Aug. 29) Lawrence (LaLa or Lar)

Lynch, paroled convict ousted as \$2,000-a-month Raceway "trouble-shooter" at Lewis' request; (Aug. 31) Joseph Pizzo, N.Y. Mayor Vincent Impellitteri's Bronx campaign mgr. who had collected \$55,000 as a "trouble-shooter" at the track but was ousted after a dispute with Lewis. Police also sought a connection between Lewis' murder & the Aug. 1952 slaying of John Acropolis, pres. of the Westchester County AFL & of a Teamsters local that tried to win jurisdiction over Raceway employees.⁴

Mrs. Walter Eli Clark, 59, principal owner of the *Charleston* (W.Va.) *Daily Mail*, was found beaten to death in her Charleston home Aug. 22.

Alderman Henry H. Noel, 71, a western Massachusetts Republican leader, was shot to death by a masked man in his home in Holyoke Aug. 18.

Other Crime News

A lone gunman made off with \$191,280 from the Franklin Natl. Bank's Floral Park (N.Y.) branch Aug. 18. It was believed the biggest haul made in any one-man bank holdup.

The Fed. Bureau of Prisons reported Aug. 19 that the number of prisoners in state & federal jails rose from 164,896 at the end of 1951 to 167,374 at the end of 1952.

Harold John Adonis, ex-clerk in N.J. Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll's office, returned voluntarily to Hoboken, N.J. from Holland Aug. 18 and was arrested on charges of income tax evasion and of taking \$228,000 in protection money from gamblers.⁵

A Washington, D.C. civilian trial board recommended "dishonorable discharge & dismissal" of Police Inspector Albert I. Bullock Aug. 31 for failing to explain where he & his wife got \$15,333 more than their salaries in less than 3 years.

Names in the News

Marquis de Cuevas, 61, Chilean-born U.S. ballet impresario, was host to some 2,000 international set members at the Chiberta Country Club in Biarritz, France Sept. 1 at a lavish costume ball costing an estimated \$100,000. The affair was a modern imitation of similar parties given by France's 18th Century kings. Elsa Maxwell planned it. Communists plastered Biarritz' walls with signs saying: "Down with Aristocrats"; "Remember the Revolution."

Dionne quintuplets, 19, were revealed Aug. 19 to be separating to live individual lives. Marie was to be a nun of the Sisters of the Holy Sacrament in Quebec. Yvonne was to study art at Notre Dame Congregation in Montreal. Cecile, Annette & Emilie were to resume home economics & music studies at the Institut Familial in Nicolet, Que.⁶

Mrs. Perle Mesta, ex-U.S. Min. to Luxembourg, returned to London Aug. 24 after a 10-week tour of the USSR. She said she had told the Russians, "I don't like your system, and I would never live under it." "We don't like your system either," she quoted them as replying.⁷

Primo Carnera, Italian-born pro wrestler & ex-world heavyweight boxing champ, became a U.S. citizen in Los Angeles Aug. 28.

Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) received Spain's Grand Cross of the order of Isabella la Catolica from Amb.-to-U.S. José Felix de Lequerica in Washington Aug. 25 for efforts to improve U.S.-Spanish relations.

Mrs. Charles Chaplin, 28, 4th wife of the 64-yr.-old comedian, gave birth to her 5th child, a son, in Lausanne, Switz. Aug. 23.⁸

Dr. Raymond E. Jackson of Buffalo, N.Y. was reelected in Denver Aug. 20 as Imperial Potentate of the Ancient & Egyptian Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Adolph Spreckels 2d, 41, was arraigned in Newport Beach, Calif. Aug. 21 on charges of beating actress Kay Williams, 36, his divorced 5th wife, Aug. 20. Assault charges against him were dismissed under an 1872 law Aug. 26 because Miss Williams, hospitalized with brain concussion & bruises, failed to appear against him.⁹

Mrs. Marion Hart, 61, of New York, an MIT chemical engineering graduate, piloted a single-engine Beechcraft plane across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Shannon, Ireland Aug. 27 with an airline flier as navigator co-pilot.

Mrs. Ann Davison, 38, brought her 23-ft. sloop *Felicity Ann* into Miami, Fla. Aug. 12 after a solo transatlantic crossing originating in Plymouth, Eng. 15 months ago. Her husband had drowned in 1950 shortly after the couple left England for an attempted Atlantic crossing in a 70-ft. ketch.¹⁰

1—see p. 236C3 2—see 176H 3—see Vol. XII, 12M 4—see Vol. XII, 284M-N 5—see 92F 6—see 192N 7—see 120H 8—see 126J 9—see XII, 244N 10—see XII, 99G